

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1857.

NUMBER 138.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SCRIPTION PRICE—*In Advance*.—Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$5; Tri-Weekly \$3; Weekly \$2; Evening Bulletin \$3; Weekly \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLOTH PRICES.—*In Advance*.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weekly \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$3; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin \$11; 11 copies \$12; 22 copies \$15.

Postage and postage are payable in advance.

When the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if paid, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines, \$1.00 One square, 10 lines, \$1.00
Do, each additional line, \$1.00 Do, two months, \$1.00
Do, three months, \$1.00 Do, six months, \$1.00
Do, two weeks, \$1.00 Do, twelve months, \$1.00
Do, three weeks, \$1.00 Do, six months, \$1.00
Standing card, four lines or less, per annum, \$15.00
One square, changeable weekly, per annum, \$40.00
Do, do, two lines per week, per annum, \$10.00
Each additional square, one-half the above price.

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion, and \$100 for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriff's and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fine companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents; and fine lines those only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuation; those considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packages for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-half the above price.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—*In WEEKLY JOURNAL*.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00

Each continuation, 25 cents.

All advertisements contained in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, or the charge will be doubled.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1857.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—This great enterprise is now on the high-road to success. The charter required that the first ten miles should be completed by the 16th of Feb. ult., and that twenty miles should be completed before February, 1858, in order to secure the munificent grants of land and money from the State of Texas. The first ten miles of road are completed and have been accepted by the Governor of Texas, and the subsequent sections of twenty miles each, making in all fifty miles, are already provided for, and will soon be graded and ready for the iron, of which a portion has already arrived at New Orleans and is in process of transhipment to the work.

While other roads drag their slow lengths along, awaiting the aid of the General Government to infuse life and energy into their progress, the self-sustaining power of the Southern Pacific has brought it forward to a point where its completion to El Paso, within a few hundred miles of the Pacific coast, is placed beyond any conceivable contingencies.

There is nothing left to be done now but simply to go ahead. The right to the first State endowment is fully vested. This amounts to 10,240 acres of land per mile, which, at the very moderate estimate of five dollars per acre, amounts to fifty-one thousand and four hundred dollars per mile. This land grant secured, the means for vigorously prosecuting the work upon the road are within immediate reach. After the next ten miles are completed the company will be entitled to the State loan of six thousand dollars per mile, which will furnish still additional means.

The success of this great enterprise is thus placed beyond a doubt. Year after year, and month after month, and week after week, and day after day will but add to the length of the road completed until the iron horse will be found dashing along its iron track, across the vast savannahs of western Texas, making "the wilderness blossom like the rose" long before any other Pacific railroad project will have been much more than talked about.

The prospect of the rapid construction of this road is cheering to the hearts of all who truly appreciate the immense benefits to be derived from its construction. There need not now be diversity of opinion about the route to the Pacific. This road can be built, it will be built, and all interests should be at once concentrated for its speedy completion. It is not a question of the advancement of one section more than another. All sections are to be benefited by its construction. The railroad systems of the States East of the Mississippi river will, ere its completion, bring into direct connection with its eastern terminus, by railroad, all the prominent cities of the Atlantic and Gulf coast. It has been demonstrated to be the shortest, best, and most practicable route from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and will develop one of the richest agricultural regions in the whole country.

It is a grand national work but will be completed to El Paso without any aid from the Federal Government. The State grants already received will provide amply sufficient to build and equip the whole line of the road and still leave an enormous fund to be divided among the stockholders. The Illinois Central railroad was built under similar but not nearly so favorable circumstances. It has proved immensely profitable and the Southern Pacific will far eclipse it in grandeur and profitability. We congratulate those who are interested in this road upon its bright and promising prospects.

DEATH OF GEN. FELIX HUSTON.—The Natchez Courier announces the death of Gen. Felix Huston, a few days ago, at Washington, Mississippi, in the 57th year of his age. The funeral services were celebrated by the Right Reverend Bishop Green, of Miss. The Courier says a funeral salute of thirteen guns (the appropriate number due to the rank of this deceased, who received from the Congress of Texas, in 1837, for his distinguished services to the "Lone Star Republic" the rank of Brigadier General) was fired on Sunday last from Natchez Bluff.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith, U. S. A., arrived in St. Louis on Thursday last, from Fort Leavenworth. He is suffering severely from the effects of disease contracted during the war in Mexico.

Hon. Edward Everett has consented to deliver an address in St. Louis about the middle of April.

We have received from Messrs. Kirk & Clarke, Mozart Hall, the tenth number of Harper's Weekly.

INAUGURATION ADDRESSES.—The first and only inaugural address of Gen. Washington, and those of John Adams, and of John Quincy Adams, and of Thomas Jefferson were delivered in the United States Senate. The inauguration speeches of all the Presidents since the time of Jefferson have been delivered from the portico of the Capitol, and addressed to the assembled masses. The inaugurations of Washington and Jefferson were delivered after the oath of office had been administered. Those of John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Taylor, Pierce, and Buchanan were delivered before taking the oath of office. General Harrison took the oath of office just before reading the last paragraph of his inaugural. Tyler and Fillmore, having succeeded to the Presidency by the death of the Presidents, had no occasion for inaugural speeches. These addresses are customary, but purely voluntary, and are not a part of the legal ceremonies of inauguration, though they have come to be considered a necessary accompaniment to them.

NOT DEAD.—The young lad injured at the fire on Tuesday afternoon, still survives, though he suffers a great deal of pain from the injuries he received.

Mrs. Severson, residing on Green street, between Ninth and Tenth, deserves great credit for the promptness with which she went to the relief of the wounded boy. Although young Weyd was not known to her, she received him in her house, and as affectionately treated him as if he had been her own child.

Among the passengers on the Eclipse to this city were J. M. Shape, Esq., the efficient general agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the West and Southwest, and Miss Eliza Logan, the distinguished actress. Mr. Sharp leaves on the mail-boat to-day for Cincinnati. Miss Logan is at the Galt House and we understand commences an engagement at the Louisville Theater next week. She has just made a most successful tour through the Southern cities.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Lt. Gen. Scott has issued orders that the Fourth Infantry be concentrated at Fort Walla Walla, Oregon, and thence proceed across the mountains to Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, where boats will be in readiness to bring the regiment to Fort Leavenworth. This regiment is to construct a military road as it advances. The Sixth Infantry, now serving in Kansas, is to be immediately transferred to Oregon.

ADVANCE IN FIRE CRACKERS.—Owing to the news from China, the price of fire crackers here has advanced. The last sales were at \$2.50 per box, but the article cannot be had at that figure now. This is bad news for the juvenile patriots, who are looking forward to the Fourth of July—but rather welcome intelligence for people who abominate pyrotechnics in the public streets.

Mr. C. F. Whetmore has commenced an action, at the suit of Mr. Albert Blaisdell, against the New York Daily Times, for an alleged libel in endeavoring to implicate him (Blaisdell) in the murder of Dr. Burdell. The suit includes the name of Origin Vanderburgh, the writer of the article, with Wesley, Raymond, and Jones. The damages are laid at the sum of \$25,000.

The reception of Lord Napier by the New York Chamber of Commerce committee took place on Saturday afternoon at the Clarendon. Mr. Perit addressed his Lordship, who very handsomely replied. Compliments were passed, hands were shaken, and a very pleasant visit was enjoyed by all concerned.

There was a novel scene witnessed in New York last Saturday. Messrs. Christy & Wood advertised to present at Union Square ten thousand kites to that number of clear faced boys. At least fifteen thousand boys, with bright, clean faces, were present.

ARROWSMITH EATS OPIUM.—It has been mentioned, by a Liverpool merchant acquainted with Mr. Arrowsmith, and who has great reliance upon his veracity so far as mere intention is concerned, that he has been long in the habit of using opium. This may account for the Georgia revolver hoax.

WHEAT.—The wheat crop in Marion county, Mo., is despaired of. Many fields will not yield a peck to the acre. The severity of the winter, the alternate freezing and thawing, following after a dry fall, killed the growth, and fields wait now to be plowed up for corn or small grains.

THE GRAB GAME.—A man named Kelsey was placed in jail yesterday, having stolen a lot of money that a gentleman in the Second ward was counting out and paying to another person. He grabbed a few of the bills, fled, and was overtaken by Officer Littrell.

PEACHES.—The Hillsboro (Ill.) Herald of the 28th states that the prospect of having an abundant supply of peaches this season is as fine as could be desired. The buds are alive in that region, and reefs are favorable from all parts of the country.

The Insurance Agencies of Messrs. Tyler and Mr. W. S. Vernon have paid to Messrs. Mitchell, Guthrie, & Co. the loss sustained by the late fire on Main street.

It is a singular coincidence that while the fire in this city that partially destroyed the "Gem" coffee house was raging, the Gem coffee house in Cincinnati was being burned.

Ex-President Pierce signified to a delegation of Tennesseeans, Friday, his intention to go to St. Louis. Mrs. Pierce's health is so very bad—that few expect her to live any length of time.

The Jeffersonville Republican charges that John Tatson, a free man of color, is confined in our city jail as a fugitive slave. He was brought here by officer Ray, of New Albany.

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RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORLTAND TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office at Portland, Delime's Drug Store, on the wharf.
Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.
Office at Louisville, Union Telegraph Office.

All the boats detained below the locks had not got through the canal at dark last evening, but it was anticipated that they would do so during the night, and then the boats which arrived from above yesterday bound down will pass through. The river is still falling, with scant 6 feet water in the canal. The weather is quite cold.

STEAMER SUNK.—The Irene, from Stenberville for Cincinnati, laden with glass and other manufactured articles, was sunk on Monday night in a heavy gale, one and a half miles below Sciotosville. She was an old boat, worth about \$5,000.

The steamer Lightfoot, in attempting to leave port yesterday, was blown by the wind against the after guards of the Dove, and had a part of her side knocked in. The Lightfoot then gave up starting out until the wind should abate.

Capt. Shinkle has purchased the steamer Stephen Bayard, and intends to take her to St. Louis, to be used for a tow-boat.

Mr. G. A. Ferris, of New Orleans, has just made contract with the government to run a mail steamer semi-monthly between New Orleans and Key West, at \$70,000 per annum.

A letter to the Cincinnati papers from one of the officers of the steamer Mariner, dated on the 8th, says:

This morning about 11 o'clock we were hailed by the West Columbia tow-boat Sam Snowden, lying to in distress, a little above the head of Manchester Island. On landing alongside of her, we found she had broken her shaft and lost her wheel overboard. The heads of both cylinders were knocked out, and cylinders bursted, killing two men instantly, and scalding one very severely on the face and hands. We took on board the dead and wounded. We also took off the officers and crew unharmed. The names of those killed were John Bell and John Snyder. The scalded one was a German, name unknown. The Snowden's wheel lies in the middle of the river, a mile above Manchester Island.

There are three of the most splendid boats to leave for New Orleans to-day.

THE EMPRESS.—This steamer arrived at Portland at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. We were furnished, as usual, by her assistant clerks, Messrs. Forsee and Benedict, with late dates, &c. Capt. Sturgeon informs us that the Empress will leave Portland for New Orleans at ten o'clock this morning. Her accommodations are elegant. Capt. Sturgeon and Mr. Smith (the chief clerk) enjoy a wide and high reputation.

THE VIRGINIA.—Capt. Chas. P. Reynolds is the commander of the Virginia, and the V. is a large and splendid boat. Need we say anything more. Capt. R. is a favorite wherever he is known. The Virginia leaves for New Orleans at 10 o'clock.

THE ECLIPSE.—We thank the attentive officers of this palatial steamer for late New Orleans date, and a copy of the manifest. She encountered very severe weather, but made the trip up inside seven days. The Eclipse will leave for New Orleans this evening. She is the most magnificent boat on the Western waters. Capt. Broadwell commands her.

We thank Mr. Pendleton, of the Dove, for a copy of the manifest. The Dove leaves for the Kentucky river to-morrow, and the Blue Wing leaves to-day. The Telegraph No. 3 is the mail boat for Cincinnati today, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

THE R. M. PATTON.—We are indebted to Mr. Upson, of the R. M. Patton, for a copy of the manifest. The Patton will return to Tennessee river on Saturday.

The large steamer Adriatic, and the Clifton arrived from Pittsburg yesterday, and are advertised to return to that port to-day.

The Wm. Dixon is to leave for Tennessee river on the H. Bridges.

We understand that the Kentucky river packet Blue Wing has been sold to Capt. Taylor, of Columbus, Ky., for \$8,000. She is to run between Cairo and Columbus. The Blue Wing is six years old.

The St. Louis News of Monday evening says:

Navigation above St. Louis almost suspended, and should the weather continue as cold as it has been during the past week, all the upper rivers will be closed. The ground is covered with snow to the depth of four to five inches, and the weather is quite cold.

The steamer York State arrived from Peoria this morning, and reports Peoria Lake frozen over solid, and the steamer Challenge, on her way down from LaSalle, frozen solid, and unable to pass. The York State is bound for St. Louis, and the Anna, Arctic, and Albatross were also frozen over, and would be unable to reach their destinations until milder weather. The Jennie Dean in this morning from Keokuk, had a hard time in getting down, having battled with heavy floating ice every mile of the way. The officers of the Jennie Dean report five inches of snow all along the river, falling since Saturday night.

The Morning Star and New Lucy are both in from the Missouri river, and report the weather on the river very cold, snowing all the time since Friday, and the water has fallen 10 inches since Saturday.

THE PITTSBURG POST OF TUESDAY SAYS:

There are four feet of water in the channel last evening and falling slowly. A large amount of snow is now upon the ground, but the freezing weather of just past days prevent the river getting the benefit of it just yet. In a very few days we expect to note another coal-boat rise.

3d. The stoppage of the too common practice of gratuitous puffing.

4th. Adopting a new policy in regard to trashy publications from the East and North, and patent medicines of equivocal merit.

5th. The following case was decided by Judge Moore in Covington on Tuesday:

Frankfort Creditors of the Protection Insurance Company vs. Robbins, &c.—Judge Moore decided yesterday that Robbins was liable for \$150,000, drawn to pay these creditors, although he might have used it to pay other bona fide debts of the company; also, that his conveyance to the West Columbia Mining Company, so far as it interferes with the plaintiffs, must be set aside; that the stock note made by Robbins and held by Warburton, must be applied to the benefit of the plaintiffs.

CUBA TOBACCO.—The tobacco crop has been a failure. The Price-Current says:

The accounts from the Vuelta Abajo and Partidos continue discouraging for the coming crop, and it is generally feared that quantity and quality combined will be the worst gathered since 1846. A few small parcels of new tobacco from Guinea are already in town. A New York agent at this place is buying standing vegas 30 per cent. dearer than the priests dealers sell at here. Prices of cigars continue high, and daily rising. In a short time a number of small factories will be obliged to stop altogether for want of tobacco, and in consequence brands of standing vegas will raise their demands.

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1857.

A MISTAKE.—Mr. Thomas Rae, of Toronto, Canada West, brother of Dr. Rae, the Arctic traveler, contradicts the report that his brother is about to resume the search for further traces of Sir John Franklin's party. He says the Doctor's intended voyage to the Arctic regions is for the purpose of completing the survey of that part of the coast of America which is yet unexplored. He also states that no further expedition will be sent out by the Government to prosecute a further search.

During the last days of the late session of Congress, Mr. H. Marshall made an ineffectual effort to get the consideration of a bill to extend the operation, for five years, of the act to continue the half-pay to certain widows and orphans. This measure had an evident majority in its favor—78 to 45—yet, by the rules requiring two-thirds, the measure could not be entertained.

The salary of the Mayor of St. Louis is about to be raised from \$2,750 to \$4,000.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—We find the following in the Legislative (Assembly) report of the Albany Statesman of Friday:

Randall Breed put in a petition asking that his name might be changed to Lyman Breed Randal. The reason given was that the lady he desired to marry had an objection to the Breed, but was willing to unite herself to him provided the prayer of his petition should be granted by the State, and his legal name changed to Randal. He therefore wished to put the Breed in the middle. He had nearly succeeded two years since in getting a bill through. It then passed the House, but was lost in the Senate for the want of two votes, thus depriving him for the time being of a wife.

Mr. Varnum made some slight objection to receiving the petition until the lady had explained her objections to getting married to Breed, as he was unwilling to encourage such capriciousness in the sex; but he eventually withdrew his opposition.

The Journal Philologique contains the following peculiarities presented by the head of Verger:

The forehead, high and narrow, offers no salient points; there exists no predilection for art. The organs of imagination and credulity are strongly developed. The upper region, seat of benevolence, conscientiousness, veneration, and firmness, presents only a horizontal depression in the centre, these organs being nearly absent; on the other hand, the organs of secretiveness and circumspection are strongly developed, as likewise that of destructiveness. The organ of self-esteem is exceedingly prominent, while those of amativeness and philosophic genitiveness do not exist. In other words, the fellow's last named organs "stick out like a rat hole."

Rev. D. S. Burnet preached in his church, in New York, on Sunday night last, from this text, selected from a morning paper, to-wit:

"A chance for some man. For sale, a corner liquor store, opposite a factory, where there are eight hundred men employed winter and summer."

Although there are no data on which to found an estimate, a large dealer, judging from the amount of stock usually in possession of our merchants, calculates that during the last five years the importations of diamonds have been equal to \$1,500,000—certainly \$1,000,000—a considerable portion of which were received during the year just closed. There are two or three individuals who commonly have on hand from \$100,000 to \$150,000 worth (set work), and all of any account would average in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

The cause of the rapid appreciation in the value of diamonds is not wholly apparent, but is commonly attributed to the suppression of the slave trade with Brazil, from whence our supplies are principally derived, labor there being made so valuable that it is applied to better advantage in other pursuits than in mining. Added to the shortness of supply is the prevailing extravagance of the times and consequent demand. The value of diamonds reached a very low point in consequence of the revolution in France and the disturbed condition of the continent; and simultaneously a large quantity of the rough stones was discovered in Bahia, South America. After the election of Louis Napoleon, there was a gradual advance till the close of the late war, when a sudden rise took place, to about the present rates. The advance has been further assisted by the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, the fates of Europe, &c., and the monopoly that has almost been obtained by the Jews of London and Paris has contributed to the same result. The latter, particularly the Paris manufacturers, own large establishments at Amsterdam, where all diamonds, with a few trifling exceptions, are sent to be cut, as the workmen in that city excel in the art. It is a very common error to suppose that diamonds are found in this brilliant state, as they are naturally enveloped in an earthy crust. It is said that those surrounded with a greenish crust are of the first water, or are most lustrous when cut.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

ROMANCE OF THE FOREST-CHILD STOLEN FROM ITS PARENTS.—Some months since we gave the particulars of a horrible occurrence which occurred in our immediate neighborhood, rivaling in interest the thrilling story of the eagle's victim on the mountains of Switzerland. No traces of the child which the bear carried off in such a daring manner have as yet been found; but the excitement which such an incident awakens is gradually dying away, and is now replaced by that of more recent date, scarcely less thrilling in its details.

On Wednesday of last week, a Mr. Woodward, living near Sandy Bay, had some difficulty with an Indian, whom he had fed nearly every day during the past winter, and kicked him out of doors.

The next day his little girl, three years of age, was standing near the house when an Indian sprang out of the thicket, clasped her in his arms, and bounded away through the underbrush. Pursuit was commenced immediately, but, up to Saturday, without success, though information had been received which, it was hoped, would lead to the recovery of the child, as an Indian and a squaw had been seen the day after the abduction carrying a child which was closely wrapped in a blanket and was crying bitterly.

We have the above particulars from Under Sheriff Smith, who returned from Sandy Bay on Saturday last, and vouches for the truth of the story.

Manitowoc Tribune.

Terrible Tragedy.—We learn that, on Wednesday last, Mr. Charles F. Pope, of Goochland county, Virginia, was shot and mortally wounded by his brother, Thomas Pope, who was insane at the time the horrid deed was committed. Thomas, it is said, has been subject to periodical aberrations of mind for some time, and on the day before the sad occurrence just related made an attempt to take the life of one of his nieces, but was prevented from doing so. On the day that he shot his brother the persecution caps had been removed from the tube of the gun, and the family finding him in possession of that weapon were endeavoring to take it from him. It seems that he had procured caps, placed them on the tube, and, taking deliberate aim, fired upon his brother, depositing the entire load in his head, from the effects of which he died that night. As soon as possible the deranged man was secured and is now in confinement. Mr. Charles Pope was a widower and leaves two interesting daughters, now young ladies, to mourn his sad and untimely end.

Richmond Dispatch.

Some gentlemen being at a tavern together, for want of better diversion, one proposed to play; "but," said another of the company, "I have four good reasons against gambling." "What are they?" said another. "In the first place," answered he, "I have no money." "Oh!" said the other, "if you have four hundred reasons, you need not name another."

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.—The Telegraph some days ago informed us that the new Spanish Minister to this country, whose appointment was long since noticed with a fine flourish of trumpets by the various European correspondents of the Atlantic press, had presented his credentials at Washington, and duly entered on the discharge of his mission. His advent seems to have produced no marked sensation either in political or literary circles at Washington, although, if the truth has been told of him, he is destined to become a distinguished ornament of both. Possibly he is not yet fully known. We subjoin a glowing tribute to his character and genius by the Madrid correspondent of the New York Tribune. Whether or not this tribute is as just as it is glowing we shall probably know hereafter:

Don Gabriel Garcia Tassara began political life as a journalist at the age of seventeen, and, as we have noted, his talents and connections connected him with the aristocratic party, but as his talents unfolded his independence increased. The character of his mental constitution is that of grand, rapid, almost intuitive cast, which we understand by the word genius.

He is a man of more or less democratic and hard to keep within the track of.

Thus, of late years, the new Democratic party have begun to claim Tassara as their own, while the Moderados mark him as doubtful, but neither are willing to give him up. The truth is, he goes to the aid of them—both see him high and low, and both imagine that their own road leads to where he is.

In the late Constituent Cortes Tassara was a Deputy, and it is about a year since he pronounced his celebrated speech which at once placed him in the front rank of European orators and renewed in the Spanish Parliament the old debate which, it is to be noted, has not since the death of Valdemesa.

Tassara's insight into the hideous springs of European politics is deep and searching—his grasp of great principles and their working immense, and the light upon them is sharp and brilliant at the focus of a telescope. When he speaks upon a great theme he seems to have it all in his head.

Tassara is poetry. Castilian giving him primitive language. His attitude dominates and his gray eyes glow like fire.

He leads you through no inhaled process; he goes to the heart of his subject, and probes it like a sword.

His words are like electrical discharges, and the lightning of them—both clear and sharp.

He is a man of great energy, and the fire of his eloquence is intense.

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A. J. MORRISON & CO., JOHN W. BARRET

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

AND

Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials.

Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection.

Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving as one percent, Tennessee currency the

following Free State Banks:

MICHIGAN STATE BANK, Nashville;

BANK OF LOUISVILLE, do;

BANK OF THE UNION, do;

CITY BANK, do;

BANK OF COMMERCE, do;

THE STATE BANK, do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;

NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;

413 b&f 14c HUTCHINGS & CO.

JOHN H. HOWE,

SIGN-BOARD AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR

of all kinds, do; and Marble, Mixed Paints,

Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times

of payment.

No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth,

Louisville, Ky. f24 b&f

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants once of TROXEL'S beautiful AM-

BROTYPES? Some months ago the different hum-

bug names gotten up by artists to deceive the public at-

tracted considerable attention, but now they have ascer-

tained how easily they can be imitated even by a name,

which is now made on glass in Louisville except at

Troxel's Gallery are not hermetically sealed, so no beau-

tiful and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call be-

fore going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$50.

Also, right for sale in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXEL, Autographist,

Main st. between Second and Third,

over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

j10 j&bm

C. S. MALTBY'S

OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER

EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS

IN LARGE AND SMALL

CANS.

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters,

Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces,

Ketchups, &c., &c.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent

for C. S. Maltby.

j3 j&bm

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore ex-

perienced in doing business with him, has just opened a Coal

Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green street,

where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to

receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh

and Youngsborough Coal, that is warranted to be what it is

represented.

He keeps the best Pittsburgh Nut Coal, delivered to

any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of

the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seven-

thirty j10 j&bm

E. F. LEEZER.

VOGUE & KLINE,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and

Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,

and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.

72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-

tions, Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior

manner.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restau-

rant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlhepp, takes this

opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public

for the generous support extended to his establishment for

the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors

as worthy members of their patronage.

Respectfully,

W. H. WALKER.

oct 10b

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popu-

lar establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage

so liberally extended to our predecessors. We will conduct

the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under

the firm of

JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and

PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of

Main and Sixth street, Reynolds's new

block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets,

244 b&f Jan 14 w4

PETERS, CHAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are

now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve

Pianos per week, we would respectfully

inform our wholesale and retail pur-

chasers that we are able to supply the

increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully

refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have re-

ceived the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition

with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Ware-room corner of Main and

Sixth streets.

244 b&f

FANCY LINENS—All grades of Richardson's Irish Lin-

ens etc. (m1&b)

C. DUVAL & CO'S.

CABS, CARRIAGES, AND VELOCIPEDES of the

very best makes on hand and for sale, low, wholesale

or retail, at

m2 j&b

TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth street.

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth street.

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CLOTHES' BASKETS—

Square and round Clothes' Baskets;

Oval Clothes' Baskets; received and for sale by

fob 23 j&b

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

FANCY BASKETS—5 cases German and French Fancy

Baskets received and for sale to the trade by

f23 j&b

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

SOFT FELT HATS—A very superior article of Soft

Hats just received at

m4 j&b

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO'S, 455 Main st.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are

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W. W. TAL

EVENING BULLETIN.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

CITY DIRECTORY.

Among the greatest of our present wants is the want of a full, complete, and reliable city directory; and, in common with a large number of citizens, I had hoped that F. A. Kaye, Esq., would supply this want while preparing the census, but regret to learn that he has not contemplated doing so. The expectation that he would furnish us a directory, upon the correctness of which we might rely, was very generally indulged, and the disappointment will be corresponding. Could he not be induced still to comply with the wishes of the great body of our citizens in this regard? H.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MESSRS. Editors—I see from an article published in your paper of yesterday, over the signature of D. L. Beatty, that he seriously calls in question the proper application to himself of the term "Old Fogey."

"We are told from the very best authority that by their words we shall now throw into question the gentleman in this rule, where does he place himself? He says that 'it takes him all the time he can spare to keep Young America straight officially.' Now Young America and Old Fogey are antipodes, and therefore Mr. Beatty must class himself as the latter."

And for his benefit we give him our definition of the term as applied to him. An Old Fogey is one who lives in this enlightened and progressive age, but whose views and actions are in keeping with the dark ones. One, whose eyes are colored with the thick scum of prejudice against who and what he sees, and who is too dull to detect what is contradicted in his views. In a word, if the gentleman can sum up courage enough to look at himself, in the light others do, he will see a full-grown Fogey.

He says "He can't afford to waste his ammunition on us." We presume not. He has but a small stock on hand, and judging it equally by his printing of yesterday, we would advise him to shoot no more. W. T. W.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT IN MINNESOTA.—By the treaty of Prairie du Chien in 1830 with the northwestern Indians, a tract of land thirty-six miles long by fifteen wide, skirting the whole southwestern shore of Lake Pepin and lying on the Mississippi a few miles below the lake, was set apart for the use and benefit of the half-breeds of the Sioux Indians. In 1854, the half-breeds, through their agents and the Legislature of Minnesota, memorialized Congress to purchase this tract and give them scrip for lands elsewhere. In response to this request Congress in the same year passed an act authorizing the President to cause the reservation to be surveyed and to cause scrip to be issued to the half-breeds which the latter might locate upon unoccupied land, either within the reservation or elsewhere.

Tempted by the inviting character of the soil and by the prospect that these lands would soon come into market, a large number of whites immediately upon the passage of the act settled within the reservation. It is estimated that there are at the present time 5,000 emigrant settlers on the tract in question. They have opened farms, built villages, and established schools and churches, the whole of which improvements are probably worth not less than one million of dollars.

Here, of course, was an inviting field for speculators, and they have not failed to discover it. We understand that they have for some time past been tampering with the half-breeds, with the view to purchasing largely of this scrip as soon as it is placed in their hands. They have labored zealously to keep emigrants from settling upon them, giving out that they were not subject to pre-emption, and trying by the same means to frighten them away, or into selling for a mere nominal sum the improvements they have already made. Of course there is much excitement, not only among those who have settled upon the tract, but among the surrounding inhabitants. This excitement has become the more violent, for the reason that government has so long delayed carrying the act of Congress into effect. What ought to have been consummated before the close of 1854 is not yet fully accomplished. The scrip has not yet been delivered to the half-breeds, nor has the tract been exposed to sale.

Some magnificent scheme of speculation has undoubtedly occasioned this tardiness of the government, which will in due time expose itself to public inspection. It is contended in some quarters that settlers on these lands have no right of pre-emption, and that the scrip may be located upon farms and town sites; but so monstrous an interpretation of law as this, and so great an outrage upon the rights of the hardy settler, will scarcely be tolerated.

Richardson, of Illinois, will be appointed Governor of Minnesota.

Great exertions are being made for the removal of Gov. Geary, of Kansas, and the appointment of a Southern politician in his place.

General Thomas has been re-appointed Secretary of State by General Cass.

NEW ORLEANS.—March 11.

The ship Pennsylvania, hence for Ilave with 2,600 bales of cotton, was wrecked on Salt Key Rock and is a total loss. She was a new ship owned at Freeport, Maine. The crew were saved.

The steamer Texas sailed this morning for San Juan with two hundred and fifty recruits for General Walker. Gen. Horusby was among the passengers.

NEW YORK.—March 10.

The correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer, from Washington, Monday night, says the British treaty is referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The determination appears to be to act upon it.

Comptroller Whittlesey and all the heads of bureaus resigned yesterday.

Richardson, of Illinois, will be appointed Governor of Minnesota.

Great exertions are being made for the removal of Gov. Geary, of Kansas, and the appointment of a Southern politician in his place.

General Thomas has been re-appointed Assistant Secretary of State by General Cass.

CINCINNATI.—March 11, P. M.

The river is at stationary with 7 feet water in the channel. Weather clear and cold.

EVANSVILLE.—March 11, P. M.

The steamers W. B. Terry, Highflyer, James Woods, St. Louis, Grand Turk, and Denmark passed down. Eclipse, Susquehanna, Latrobe, Landis, Alvin Adams, and Hickman passed up.

The river is falling. Weather cold, clear, and windy.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.—LOUISVILLE, March 12.

The scarcity of money is a matter of general complaint, and as in all other cases, and in accordance with the laws of the Territory, and said guardians will be authorized to sign the relinquishment and receive the scrip.

The Journal assumes, and doubtless it is correct, that the moment the half-breeds receive their scrip the land will transfer to the Government; and the moment it becomes Government land the pre-emption law will step in and protect the settler.

The half-breed may take his scrip and lay it upon any unoccupied lands on this tract, or he may lay it upon any unoccupied Government lands anywhere else. But in no case will he be allowed to patch it upon occupied and improved lands either on the reservation or elsewhere. When he has this scrip he has all that he gained for, and all that he is entitled to. The land then belongs to the government, and the settler will no longer be subjected to the half-breed title, but being a settler upon Government land he will be protected by the Government in the same manner as all other settlers are protected. We do not believe any other view of the case than this can be taken. It has always been the policy of the Government to protect bona fide settlers from the schemes of speculators, and it certainly will not be departed from on this occasion.

Meanwhile, there is no part of Minnesota that offers greater inducements to settlers than some half-breed tract, and we advise such as are favorably impressed with its character to go in and take their chances. It embraces nearly six hundred square miles, and there are only five thousand settlers upon it.—*Exchange Paper.*

Information in respect to investment or settlement on this tract can be obtained by application to M. B. Osborn & Co., Land Agents, Rock Island, Illinois.

[From this morning's Journal.]

WASHINGTON.—March 11.

Senate.—Mr. Benjamin from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the Pennsylvania contested election case, reported that from the protest of certain members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature, it appeared that the grounds of protest are.

First. There was not a constitutional majority in each House in favor of the candidate declared to be elected.

Second. The Senate did not comply with the requirement of the State laws, by appointing a teller and making nominations, &c., at least one day previous the meeting of the joint convention.

In addition to these grounds there was a third protest from the members of the House of Representatives, charging that the election of Mr. Cameron, as they were informed and believed, was procured by corrupt and unlawful means, involving certain members of that body; and they request the Senate to order an investigation, not only to inquire into the legality of the election, but in order to afford an opportunity to submit proof as to the facts on which the charges rest. This the committee say is a gen-

eral allegation and that they cannot recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, owing to the charge being too vague and indefinite. There was not a single fact or circumstance detailed as the basis of this general charge, nor was it alleged that certain members participated in these corrupt schemes or had any knowledge of their existence.

The committee could not, therefore, appoint a visiting commission to procure proof of an alleged fraud in order to deprive a member of a seat to which he is entitled, as the party charging corruption was invested with ample power to investigate the matter. If on investigation the charges be proven, and if they believe the character of Mr. Cameron so involved that he should not be a Senator, the result could be reported, and the Senate could take further action.

With regard to the first two points, the committee regard the provisions of the law as merely directory, and a failure to comply with them did not make the election invalid. The committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mrs. Pugh dissented from the conclusions of a majority of the committee. The protest was signed by forty-four members, who say they have been informed and believe that corrupt and unlawful means, involving the action of members of the Legislature, have been used. It did not matter that these charges are specific. The accusation came from a responsible source, and was directly made. It concerned the honor of the Senate and the security of the government that no rule of a merely technical character should prevent an investigation of such a case. It was more imperative in view of the statute passed at the last Congress for the detection of corrupt practices by members of Congress. He concurred with the majority of the committee on the other points. The protestants should have an opportunity to be heard before a committee of investigation.

Considerable debate followed, and the subject was then passed over. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE.—March 11.

The remains of Dr. Kane arrived at the Baltimore depot and were escorted over the route by the First Troop of Cavalry, the Washington Greys acting as guards of honor. The body was placed in Independence Hall, the interior and all the entrances being draped in mourning. The coffin has been tastefully decorated with camellias, the voluntary offering of Peter McKenzie, an intimate friend of the deceased. The flags throughout the city were at half mast and draped in mourning, and large crowds gathered at all points to view the escort and remains.

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